

71. *A New Species of Diaptomus from Formosa.*

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(Comm. by C. SASAKI, M.I.A., July 13, 1936.)

Through the courtesy of Dr. M. Ueno of the Otsu Hydrobiological Station, I had occasion to observe a species of *Diaptomus* collected by himself on July 9, 1935, from Ryurantan at Kosyun, Southern Formosa (long. $120^{\circ}45'$, lat. $21^{\circ}58'$). On examination it was revealed that this represents a new species. Before putting on record this species, I desire to express my thanks to Dr. Ueno for his kindness in placing the material at my disposal.

Diaptomus Uenoi sp. nov.

Length: Female, 1.2–1.3 mm. Male, 1.0–1.1 mm.

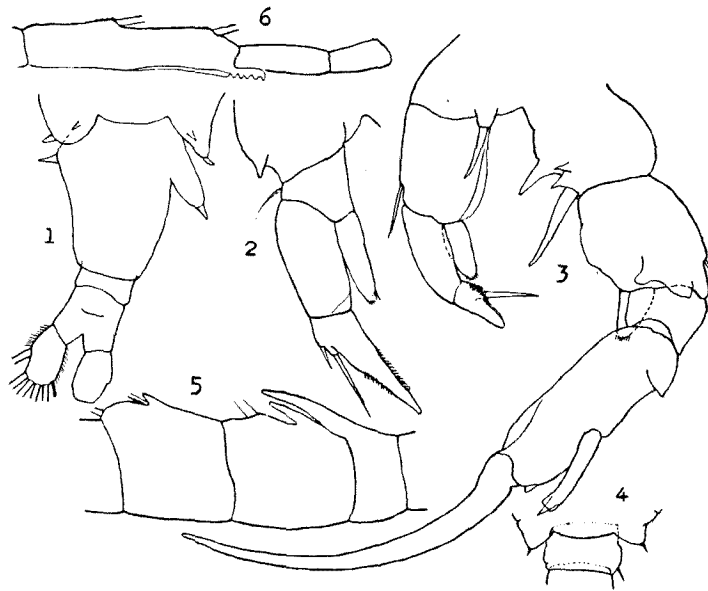
Female: The last thoracic segment is asymmetrical. The left side is rounded and provided with two minute spines, one on the dorsal surface and the other on the lateral edge. It extends back over the first abdominal segment. The right side is prolonged posteriorly as a cone and surmounted by a curved spine. On the back of the cone is another minute spine. Antennae long, reaching the end of the furcal setae. The first abdominal segment longer than the remainder of the abdomen. The left side slightly expanded bearing a spine on the lateral border. The right side expanded into a laterally and posteriorly produced, cone-shaped process with a spine at the tip. The second segment very short. The lateral setae of the furcal rami emerge near the middle of the border. The abdomen is bent toward the left.

The first basal segment of the fifth foot bears a conical process near the outer distal angle. Inner edge of the second basal segment nearly straight; outer edge convex, bearing a long hair. The length of the first segment of the exopodite is twice the width. The second is nearly as long as the first and bears hairs on both borders. The lateral spine is prominent. The third segment is simply a process of the second and has a long spine. The endopodite is composed of one segment which reaches the end of the first segment of the exopodite. At the distal end there is a tuft of hairs.

Male: The last thoracic segment is produced posteriorly on each side into a cone-shaped lobe; the left lobe a little longer than the right; each with a minute spine at the tip. The first abdominal segment is expanded and bears a spine on the right side. On the left side is a notch near the distal end. The antepenultimate segment of the right antenna bears a process which is less than half the length of the penultimate segment. Its outer margin is deeply serrate with four to six teeth. Extending from the middle of the segment to the base of the armature is a narrow hyaline lamella. The process of the thirteenth segment of the right antenna extends beyond the middle of the fourteenth segment.

The first basal segment of the right fifth foot is much longer than that of the left foot. There are three spines, two on the posterior surface and one on the inner border. The second basal segment is as wide as long. The lateral hair is located near the beginning of the distal fourth. The posterior surface of the distal end of the segment is thrown up into a hyaline crest. At the proximal end of the crest is a hyaline digitiform process. At the middle of the inner border is a very narrow hyaline lamella.

The width of the first segment of the exopodite exceeds the length. The second segment is two-fifths as wide as long. Near the proximal end is a conical process which is directed distally. Lateral spine located near the middle of the segment. It is expanded near the distal end and pointed at the tip. On the distal angle of the second segment is a very small hyaline process. The terminal hook is rather heavy and gently curved. The endopodite is stout and longer than the first segment of the exopodite. At the end is a wreath of hairs.



Diaptomus Uenoi sp. nov. Fig. 1. Last thoracic segment and abdomen of female. Fig. 2. Left fifth foot of female. Fig. 3. Fifth feet of male. Fig. 4. Last thoracic and first abdominal segment of male. Fig. 5. 13-15th segments of right antenna of male. Fig. 6. Last three segments of right antenna of male.

The left foot reaches the end of the first segment of the exopodite of the right foot. The first basal segment of the left fifth foot bears a stout spine on the posterior surface. The inner border of the second basal segment is thrown up into a narrow hyaline ridge. The first segment of the exopodite is as long as the second basal segment. On the distal half of the inner edge of the second segment is very narrow hyaline lamella. Minute denticles occur on the proximal half of the inner edge. Slender curving spine reaches past the end of the segment. The endopodite reaches the end of the first segment of the exopodite and has a wreath of hairs near the distal end.

Remarks: The present species is allied to Wright's *Diaptomus insulanus* and Kiefer's *D. sensibilis* which are regarded as identical, but it may be distinguishable from the latter in having 1) the last thoracic and first abdominal segments asymmetrical in the female, 2) three spines on the first basal segment of the right fifth foot in the male, instead of one, 3) a crest on the posterior surface of the second basal segment, which is shorter and bears a digitiform process at the proximal end, instead of a stout spine, and 4) the lateral spine at the middle but not at the outer distal angle of the second segment of the exopodite of the right fifth foot.

Literature.

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